

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-
Lincoln Extension

Extension

1952

CC8 Clothing and Shoes

Helen Rocke

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

Rocke, Helen, "CC8 Clothing and Shoes" (1952). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 2973.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/2973>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Extension Service
University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture
And U. S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperating
W. V. Lambert, Director

CLOTHING AND SHOES

Helen Rocke
Extension Clothing Specialist

RECEIVED
DEC 4 1970
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY

It is best to let mud stains dry first if possible, then brush them before putting in water. Sponge the stains or run through clear water first. Then wash in warm water and detergent suds. Rinse. Sponging with rubbing alcohol will help remove last traces of the stain. For colored materials and acetate rayons, dilute the alcohol - with water - 1 cup alcohol (rubbing) to 2 cups water.

Mildew spots must be treated when fresh, before the mold growth has a chance to weaken the cloth. On washable material, soap and water will remove very fresh stains. Drying on the grass in the sun helps bleach the spots.

To bleach mildew stains try a bleaching agent if soap and water doesn't remove the stain. Be sure to test for colorfastness on a hidden part of the garment. Moistening the stain with lemon juice and salt and placing in the sun will often remove slight stains.

C.C. 2
Older mildew stains on cotton, linen or rayon may be bleached out with Javelle water. To prepare Javelle water, mix 1/2 pound washing soda in 1 quart of cold water. Add 1/4 pound of bleaching powder (commonly known as chloride of lime). Strain this liquid through a piece of muslin and store in a bottle with a tight stopper or cork until ready to use.

Dip the mildew stains in the Javelle water for 1 minute (no longer). Rinse well in water. Do not use Javelle water on silk or wool.

Any garment that is dry-cleanable should be dried out thoroughly, brushed well and then taken to the dry cleaner, giving him full information on what caused the damage. The dry cleaner has skills and techniques that can do wonders in restoring clothes.

Clothes with heavy grease and oil stains and mud should be rubbed first with lard to dissolve the grease. Then remove the grease with carbon tetrachloride. Use the "carbon tet" only in open air.

"Water lines" on draperies or clothes can often be removed by sponging with alcohol.

Shoes and other leather articles need to be dried slowly and away from direct heat. Wash off all mud and grit with warm water. Oil or grease work or rough shoes with warm Neat's-foot oil, or castor oil - tallow. Then rub well and let the greased shoes dry in a warm place.

Wax or a good shoe dressing or polish is good to use on dress shoes.

Sewing Machines

If an electric sewing machine has been covered with water take the motor off first of all. The motor must be checked by a good electrician before it is used again. The head of any machine will need a good scrubbing with soap suds and water. A separator or bottle brush will help remove the dirt. When you have the machine as clean as you can possibly get it, dry it thoroughly with a soft cloth. To complete the drying, set the machine in a breeze.

Now oil the machine well with sewing machine oil. The table of the machine may be renovated as any other piece of wood furniture.

E. C. 791, "Cleaning and Adjusting Your Sewing Machine", gives reliable information for cleaning, oil and adjusting machines.